	1	2	3	4	5
765 kV	MVA	0	0	2000	53000
400 kV	MVA	40865	60380	92942	145000
230/220 kV	MVA	84177	116363	156497	230000
TOTAL- AC Substation Capacity	MVA	125042	176743	251439	428000

Retirement age of teachers

*189. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to increase the retirement age of teachers of NCERT to 65 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Prof. Chadha Committee has also recommended to increase the retirement age of teachers, including NCERT teachers to 65 years, in view of shortage of teachers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what is the reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The University Grant Commission Committee to review the pay scales and service conditions of University and College teachers was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. G. K. Chadha. The Committee, in its report of October, 2008, has recommended that the age of superannuation of teachers should be 65 years throughout the country whether working in a State or Central University as also whether in a college or in a university. There is no recommendation concerning National Council of Educational Research & Training in the report.

(e) The Chadha Committee Report is under consideration.

Social audit of RGGVY

*190. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently decided to have social audit of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and to ensure transparency in implementation of the scheme;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether several States in the country are lagging behind in implementing the scheme; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken to implement the scheme in an effective way?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Power has taken various steps, including the following to introduce transparency and public involvement in implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):

(i) The details of the villages covered and work done under RGGVY have been made available on the interactive website www.rggvy.gov.in. Public responses are received and attended to.

(ii) The State Governments are required to set up district committees pursuant to section 166(5) of the Electricity Act, 2003 to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. The district committees so constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chairperson of the Zila Panchayat/District Planning Committee/Collector of the district should inter-alia have representation from various concerned district level agencies, consumer associations and other important stakeholders.

(iii) For certifying completion of the work under RGGVY, a certificate from Gram Panchayat is required.

(iv) The projects under the schemes are subjected to 3-Tier Quality Monitoring Mechanism in the XI-Plan.

(c) The performance of RGGVY in some States have been lagging behind primarily because of the following reasons:

- Delay in receipt of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).
- Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some States.
- Delay in forest clearance.
- Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations.
- Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
- Very high rates quoted by contracting agencies.
- Shortage of material like poles etc. and high prices.
- Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills by the States.
- Delays by State Utilities in taking over of physical assets created by Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).
- Delays in issuance of Panchayat Certificates for village electrification.
- Lack of awareness among villagers for taking new connections.
- Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some States.
- Delay or refusal to waive State and local taxes on line materials by some States.
- Difficult terrain in some States and floods.

(d) For effective implementation of RGGVY, the following steps have been taken:

- Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. Most of the States have notified formation of district committees.
- The Government of India as also Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, State power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme on the agreed schedules.
- For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.
- Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs.2200/- from Rs. 1500/-.
- To take care of the cost escalation, cost norms for village electrification have been revised upward.
- National Workshop was organized in collaboration with IEEMA to ensure timely supply of materials.
- Fund flow has been streamlined by use of e-transfer, to avoid parking of funds.
- Chief Ministers have been requested for expeditious implementation of the scheme.
- Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of State Governments have been requested to constitute Coordination Committee under Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to address State level issues for expeditious implementation of the scheme.

Pending court cases

*191. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending with various High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether Government's decision to increase the working hours would help in reducing the huge backlog of court cases;

(c) whether experts have suggested that the immediate need is to change the mindset and the work culture;

(d) if so, what are the views expressed by experts in reducing the backlog of court cases; and

(e) the steps being considered by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. As per latest available information, 48,838 cases are pending in the Supreme Court of India as on 31.8.08. The